

Supreme Courts Sustain Compensation Legislation

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals has placed New York among those states that declare workmen's compensation laws are both constitutional and necessary.

The Southern Pacific Railroad attacked the law, using the time-worn defense that it offended the federal constitution. A longshoreman employed by the company in New York City was killed and a lower court awarded damages. The company insisted that the federal constitution was outraged, as that historic document declares that property can not be seized without due process of law. The company included other reasons why the longshoremen's widow and children should not receive damages. Among them was tax on interstate commerce and violation of the federal compensation act, which applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce.

Judge Miller swept these defenses aside and held for the woman and children in a decision that was concurred in by his associates.

The court said: "Any plan devised by the wit of man may, in exceptional cases, work unjustly, but the act is to be judged by its general plan and scope and the general good to be promoted by it."

"No one has a vested right under the constitution to the maintenance of the common law doctrine that the master is responsible for the acts of his servants, which doctrine may undoubtedly be extended or curtailed by the legislature."

"No one doubts that the doctrine of assumption of risk and the fellow servant doctrine also developed by the courts under different conditions than those now prevailing, may be limited or entirely abrogated by the legislature. It would not be a great extension of that doctrine for the legislature to provide that the employee should assume the risk of all accidental injuries, and if that can be done, it is certainly competent for the legislature to provide for the creation of an insurance fund for a limited compensation to the employee for all accidental injuries, regardless of whether there was a cause of action for them at common law."

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employees as a substitute for wasteful and protracted damage suits, usually unjust in their results either to the employer or the employee and sometimes to both."

Two other cases, involving the same points, were included in Judge Miller's decision.

Lansing, Mich.—The State Supreme Court has upheld the workmen's compensation law, passed by the legislature in 1912. While the court has interpreted several rulings of the industrial accident board, charged with the enforcement of the act, this is the first time the general purposes of the law have been supported by the highest tribunal.

Justice Steere's opinion, signed by every member of the court, is, in part: "It is to be recognized at the outset that workmen's compensation legislation of this class, based on the economic principle of trade risk in that personal injury losses incident to industrial disputes are like wages and breakage of machinery, a part of the cost of production, works fundamental changes in the familiar principles underlying and governing the doctrine of liability for negligence as heretofore applied to the relation of master and servant."

"But it by no means follows that this comparatively recent and radical legislation upon the subject, enacted to meet changed industrial conditions and afford relief from evils and defects which had developed under the old rules of law in negligence cases for personal injury of employees, violates the spirit or letter of our constitution."

"The policy, importance and propriety of this legislation, in its general plan and purpose, are not open to question and we do not find it subject to the constitutional objections urged in this record."

JUDGE GRANTS INJUNCTION AGAINST LACE MAKERS

Chicago.—A. F. of L. Organizer Fitzpatrick and officials of the State Federation of Labor continue their efforts on behalf of the locked out lacemakers at the Marshall Field & Co. plant, Zion City. At a recent mass meeting, Secretary-Treasurer Olander of the state body discussed an injunction issued against the strikers, and showed it was a clear violation of constitutional guarantees.

The locked out workers are ordered to "absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping the business" of the company. Picketing is included in the thing prohibited as is every other act the court could imagine would aid the strikers, who are even debarred from calling at the homes of those employed "for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment."

The strikers were brought from England. They taught the lace makers of Zion City how to do the work. Now they are locked out because they protested against the increasing number of young people brought in to learn the work and do it for a lower wage, while older men were laid off.

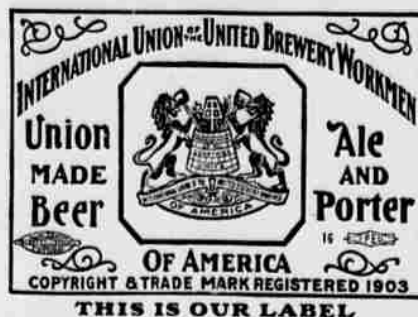
MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Hazleton, Pa.—Miners in the Scotch Valley have won their strike for union recognition and the operators have accepted the anthracite agreement as a basis for settling differences. These workers recently organized, but their employers were unwilling to abandon the good, old practice of dealing with individual miners. The strike forced new viewpoints.

BOSTON CARPENTERS TO BUILD.

Boston.—The various Carpenters' unions of this city have organized the Carpenters' Building Association, which has completed plans whereby the members of these unions may subscribe \$150,000 for the erection of a headquarters building in the downtown section. The building will be five stories high, with offices and halls on the upper floors.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is
Union Made

—THE— HERANCOURT Brewing Co.

STRICTLY
UNION

LAGER

STRICTLY
UNION

COAL

BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS
THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST MAKES THE BEST BREAD

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING CHILD LABOR STATUTES

Washington.—When a legislature has been induced to place a child labor law on its statute books, the public often assumes that its duty is ended, says the children's bureau of the federal department of labor, in a report on the administration of the child labor certificate system in Connecticut. The bureau says the passage of a child labor law is only a beginning in the task of protecting children from overwork and exploitation, and that the greatest task is to see that the law is carried out. In Connecticut a child cannot go to work until he is 14 years old, and until 16 cannot work unless he has an employment certificate. Under the Connecticut system the State Board of Education dovetails the working of the compulsory education law with the child labor law. Agents of the State board inspect conditions in the various cities and towns. The bureau announces that other States will be investigated for the purpose of discovering the best system of protecting children at work.

PARCEL POST LIMIT EXTENDED.

Washington.—The post-office department has ordered that the parcel post size limit be extended from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. The new order will permit the shipment of practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

Another order provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. This order takes effect September 1.

149 BECOME U. S. SHIPS.

Washington.—Under the new law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry, 149 ships, with a gross tonnage of 327,071 tons, were transferred to the United States flag during the fiscal year ended June 30. Figures announced by the department of commerce show that of this number, 99 formerly were in the British merchant marine, 30 in the German and 6 in the Belgian. One Italian, three Norwegian and four Cuban ships also were transferred.

WILL BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Richmond, Va.—A charter has been issued to the Labor Temple Association, and unionists are now disposing of the first \$25,000 worth of stock. The amount of stock will total 10,000 shares with a face value of \$5 a share, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a month, \$1 being paid with the application.

Unions Protect Wage Scale During Trade Depression

Toronto, Ontario.—The Industrial Planner makes this case in favor of the bona fide trade union movement:

"Never in any other period of business depression has the American labor movement made such a favorable showing as during the last two years when employment has been so much in evidence."

In past depressions, as a rule, the American Federation of Labor always suffered a serious decline in membership, and as a rule reductions in wages were of frequent occurrence.

"During the last business stringency, however, the A. F. of L. boldly pronounced that it would strenuously resist every attempt in this direction on the part of employers who might manifest a disposition to take advantage of existing circumstances."

"The result was that the wage rates of the different big international organizations were hardly interfered with at all, and during the present strenuous times a still more remarkable showing has been made."

"Not only have the international unions protected their wage scales, working hours and conditions, but a majority

of them have increased in membership, have even secured higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, not in a few isolated instances, but in hundreds of cases scattered over both the United States and Canada."

"These organizations have even grown during this last season of depression, have increased the amount of their surplus funds as well as augmenting their membership."

"This all goes to show that the trades unions are built on a solid foundation to encounter stormy as well as fair weather have, during the past few years, fully demonstrated their ability to protect their membership."

"The trades union movement is above all an evolutionary movement, one that learns by experience and has gained strength and stability through the mistakes of the past that have pointed out the rocks and shoals to be avoided."

"With the return of prosperity the international movement will be in a position to take advantage of its larger opportunity and there is no doubt whatever that their future growth will altogether surpass all previous records."

REGULATING CHILD LABOR.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The new child labor law, passed by the last legislature, is now in effect. Department stores, business offices, telegraph companies, laundries and factories will have to eliminate labor by children under 14. Mines cannot employ boys under 16. Girls under 21 cannot be employed at work which requires them continuously on their feet. Eight hours is the limit for children under 16. Boys between 14 and 16 may work at street trades but must have a badge from the superintendent of schools.

DEFENDS TRADES UNIONISM.

Washington.—For educational purposes and to give the widest publicity to a defense of the trades union movement against another attack by the Socialist party, President Gompers again calls attention to the following statement made by him in the American Federationist, July issue:

"The Socialist political party is at it again. Again it has made an open attack upon the American Federation of Labor and this time upon a new tack, but with the usual bitter antagonism of the political Socialists to the policy of the trade union movement in the struggle for the attainment of a better life

and a better day and withal to maintain freedom and human liberty. The Socialists' political party of Chicago has issued a pamphlet misrepresenting and attacking the A. F. of L. and its officers, which it declares it will publish and distribute by the millions of copies. It is only within a week that a copy of the pamphlet has reached the A. F. of L. office and hence too late for consideration in this issue, but our reply will appear in the August issue of the American Federationist."

PRESIDENT GOMPERS GOES FOR LABOR CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 22.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of other trade unions, who met here Thursday to consider the Remington strike, will go to Bridgeport tonight for a conference Saturday despite the developments which may end the trouble.

It was said that the jurisdictional dispute for control of organized millwrights between the International Association of Machinists, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is a matter of prime importance which needs adjustment, and that the Bridgeport conference will be held regardless of other developments in the situation.

IRON MOLDERS RAISE WAGES.

Joplin, Mo.—Officers of the Iron Molders' Union have negotiated a new wage scale and workers in this industry now receive \$3.75 a day.

WHITE PLAGUE DISCUSSED.

Sandusky, O.—At a conference of the State Board of Health and local health authorities, Dr. H. T. Sutton, president of the state board, said:

"Our country's greatest need today is a more effective propaganda against tuberculosis. It is as great as the need of a larger army and navy; if anything, greater."

Dr. Patterson, director of the division of public health, of the state board, declared that the people generally owe it to themselves and to their children to take as much interest in health affairs as they do in matters of education.

FUND HAS HUGE SURPLUS.

New York.—The first year of New York's state workmen's compensation act, ending July 1, shows that the fund has a financial strength of nearly \$1,000,000 in cash and investments, after paying all losses to date, according to a statement by the manager of the state insurance fund.

The statement shows that the number of employees insured in the state fund on June 30 was more than 7,800, representing semi-annual premiums of \$750,000. The fund has cash on deposit of \$148,151 and investments of \$834,381.

DEMAND UNION SHOP.

Oakland, Cal.—The Street Car Men's union has declared for the union shop. They insist that every worker in this calling should support the institution that has made present conditions possible.

MINERS URGED TO GET IN LINE.

Joplin, Mo.—The Labor Tribune, official newspaper of the Trades Assembly, urges striking zinc miners to join the American Federation of Labor. These workers are asking for wage increases, since zinc is selling around \$100 a ton. The Labor Tribune warns the miners that they will secure no lasting results until they join with the bona fide trade union movement, and invites them to participate in a conference with local unionists.

Nightmare.

Often nightmare is caused by an overloaded stomach, and then the remedy is to eat a light evening meal. If nightmare is the cause of high mental tension, which it often is, then spend the evening in some diversion that does not require much mental effort and yet keeps the mind from dwelling on disturbing subjects.—New York Journal.

WATCHFUL WAITING.

Look at the nations
Of neutral tone,
In all the warfare
They're feeling lone;
They watch the fighting,
The constant surge,
As there they're sitting
Upon the verge.

They see fast coming
Partition new,
That some neat carving
Is surely due.
And in the feasting
They will now merge
If they keep sitting
Just on the verge.

'Tis seat unstable,
And full of care;
Yet is the question
Which side to dare.
For time is coming
For trump or dirge,
When plunge they're taking
Over the verge.
—Baltimore American.

Kept His Youth.

"How old are you, Wombat?"
"I'm fifty-two."
"You don't look it."
"Been married thirty-three years."
"You don't look that, either."—Kansas City Journal.

Toeing the Line Under Difficulty.

A line of ragged little boys was ranged down the center of the school for exercise.

"Toe the line!" ordered the master. A shuffling indicated obedience. The master inspected the line approvingly until his eye rested on an urchin so far behind the others as to be almost out of sight.

"Price," he shouted, "why don't you toe the line?"

"Pleath, thir, I am tocin' it," lisped the boy, "but I got dadth booth on!"—London Telegraph.

Sikh's Death Disk.

Around the "point" of their turbans the Sikh warriors carry a steel weapon which looks very much like an ordinary quoin, but is called a "chakkar." This quoin has an edge like a razor, and the Sikhs throw it by twirling it round the finger, and then suddenly releasing it. The weapon flies through the air revolving horizontally, and inflicts a terrible wound on any one it strikes. At a distance of twelve yards one of these "chakkar," in the hands of an expert, has been known to cut a two inch bamboo cane completely in two. Obviously, the safest place in which this weapon could possibly be carried is on the top of the turban, where it is out of the way.—London Tit-Bits.